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Wednesday, October 13. 1714.

An humble Address from the Shire of Sterling, presented to the King by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, October 7.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most Dutitful and Loyal Subjects the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen within the Shire of Sterling, beg Leave humbly to Approach your Sacred Majesty, to testify our unfeigned Joy for your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of Great-Britain, which can only mitigate the Grief we have for the Loss of our most Gracious Soveraign Queen Anne of Blessed Memory. We cannot express enough our thankfulness to Almighty God for so great Blessings, that the Liberties of Europe, our own happy Constitution, and our private Properties are established to us on a solid Foundation. May the same God long preserve your Majesty for a Blessing to this Nation and all Europe.

An Abstract of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and Empire on one Part, and the French King on the other Part, signed at Baden September the 7th, 1714.

1. THE Peace concluded at Rastadt the 6th of March last, shall be a general stable and perpetual Peace.

2. There shall be perpetual Amity between the contending Parties, and all Hostilities committed in the last War shall cease, and be for ever forgotten.

3. The Peace concluded in Westphalia, at Nimeguen, and at Ryswick, shall serve for a Basis to this present Peace, in such manner that all Affairs, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, shall be regulated and observed inviolably, in conformity and according to the Tenor of the Articles of the Treaties of Peace above-mentioned.

4. Old Brisac is remitted and given up to his Imperial Majesty in the State it is at present, with all its Dependancies and Apurtenances on this Side the Rhine; and in Exchange, all that lie on the other Side the Rhine shall remain to his most Christian Majesty, conformably to the 20th Article of the Treaty of Ryswick.

5. The Town of Friburg, with its Castles and Apurtenances, shall be restored to his Imperial Majesty in the State it was at the Time it was taken.

6. In like manner the Fort Kehl, together with all the Rights and Dependancies belonging to it, shall be restored to his Imperial Majesty; but the other Forts shall be razed, and neither Party shall be allowed to rebuild them.

7. The Restitution of the said Places shall be made in the Space of 30 Days after the Exchange of the Ratifications.

8. His most Christian Majesty engages to demolish at his own Expence the Forts built over-against Huninghen and Fort Lewis, as well those on this Side the Rhine, as those in the Islands of that River; and those at the Head of the Bridge over the Rhine shall be restored to the House of Baden; but Fort Lewis shall remain to his most Christian Majesty. In Exchange, all the other Forts and Fortifications thereabours, altho' they stand upon the Land of the Empire, shall be entirely and for ever demolished.

9. The Castles of Bitsche and Homburg shall be restored to his Imperial Majesty, with all their Apurtenances, after the Fortifications of them are razed.

10. All the Towns and Fortresses, together with their Archives and Documents, which by virtue of the present Treaty, that of Rastadt, and also that of Ryswick, belong to the Emperour, Empire, or any others, shall be restored in the State wherein they are at this Time, upon the Terms above-mentioned, after the Exchange of the Ratifications.

11. His most Christian Majesty promises to execute this Treaty with all possible Expedition, and at his own Expence to raze the Fortifications in one Month, if possible, or in two at the farthest.

12. His most Christian Majesty promises to restore, as well to his Imperial Majesty as to all the States of the Empire, Ecclesiastical and Civil, all that has been taken from them in the last War, contrary to the Tenor of the Treaty of Ryswick, of what Nature soever they be. In Exchange, his Imperial Majesty and the Empire shall accomplish the Conditions and Clauses in the said Treaty of Ryswick concerning the Bishoprick of Strasburg.

13. His most Christian Majesty acknowledges by this Peace the Electoral Dignity in the House of Hanover.

14. His Imperial Majesty and the Empire shall give up to his most Christian Majesty the City of Landau with all its Dependancies.

15. It is agreed by his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, that the Electors of Cologn and Bavaria shall re-enter into the Possession of all their Estates, Titles, Goods and Rights, upon Condition that the Elector of Bavaria shall restore the Artillery and Ammunition which belong to the neighbouring States and Cities, either in nature or in value. It is also stipulated that the Archbishop of Cologn shall not put any Garrison into Bonne in time of Peace, the Guard whereof shall be left to the Burghery, but in time of War it shall belong to the Emperour and Empire to provide for it. Moreover, these two Princes and Electors shall desist from all Pretentions of Recompence and Satisfaction for the Losses they have sustained during the late War; which Pretention shall be looked upon as null: And by reason of the Restitution and new Nomination to the Electorates as above, they shall take a-new the Oath of Fidelity to the Emperour; and all that is past shall be buried in Oblivion.

16. All the Officers, Ecclesiastical and Civil, as also all the other Subjects and Vassals of the said Electors, shall be re-established by his Imperial Majesty to the same State which they were in at the commencement of the late War: And there shall be an eternal Amnesty for all that is past.

17. As the term of 30 Days is allowed for the re-installation, his said Imperial Majesty, in Exchange for this Restitution, shall in that interval take Possession of that Part of the Netherlands which the Elector of Bavaria has possessed.

18. If the House of Bavaria shall have a Design to make an Exchange of his Estates before his intire Restitution, his most Christian Majesty shall not give any Obstacle thereunto.

19. His most Christian Majesty agrees that the House of Austria shall take Possession of the Spanish Netherlands in the Manner King Charles II possessed them, the Succession whereof shall remain to that House: With Condition however, that his Imperial Majesty shall agree with the States-General about the Barrier; and that in like Manner his Prussian Majesty shall keep and possess for ever all the Places and Countries whereof he is at present in Possession in the Upper and Lower Gelderland.

20. His most Christian for himself and his Successors, renounces in favour of the States-General, all the Rights and Pretentions he formerly had upon the Cities of Menin and Tournay, to the End that after the Exchange of the Ratifications, his Imperial Majesty for himself and his Successors may be put in full Possession of those two Places.

21. In like Manner his most Christian Majesty consents, that the Town of Furnes and Fort Quenoque, as also the City of Ipres with all its Dependancies, may be irrevocably remitted to the Emperour after the Conclusion of the Barrier Treaty with the States-General.

22. The Navigation upon the River Lys shall remain free, and no Tolls or Duties shall be laid upon it.

23. What has been stipulated in two Articles above in general Terms, is more particularized here, namely, that all verbal Offences and hostile Acts committed during the late War on both Sides be forgiven and forgotten for ever.

24. By this Peace full Liberty is given to the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, as also to those of the Provinces of the Netherlands, to negociate and traffick. But those who have a Mind to go and dwell elsewhere, shall have a Year's Time to withdraw their Effects.

25. It is in like Manner agreed, that all the Subjects and Vassals, Ecclesiastical and Civil, on both Sides, shall be re-established in their Honours, Dignities, Rights, Goods moveable and immovable, &c. upon the Foot which they enjoyed the same before the War, but in such Manner that no Pretentions may be formed upon the Subject of usufruct and Revenue, from the beginning of the War to the Publication of the Treaty of Rastadt; in Consequence whereof all that has been decreed in the Courts of Justice and Parliaments during the War shall remain in Force, except to those who have been hurt by such Sentences, who shall remedy themselves by the ways of Law and Justice.

26. For what concerns the Revenues of the Netherlands which are intermixed, Commissaries shall be named on both Sides within the Space of two Months after the Conclusion of the Treaty, to regulate and adjust them with all Speed.

27. With Respect to the Benefices and Ecclesiastical Revenues in the Towns of the Netherlands to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, and which have been hitherto disposed by his most Christian Majesty, they shall remain in vigour, and in statue quo, as also the Catholick Religion and the Magistracy, in the same manner as it was before the War.

28. The Privileges Rights and Liberties shall be continued intire to all the Inhabitants of Cities, Territories, and Provinces, which his most Christian Majesty has possessed since the Peace of Ryswick, and after they shall be evacuated and given up his Imperial Majesty shall maintain them in the same.

29. The

29. The same thing shall be observed with respect to the Cities and Lands upon which Ecclesiastical Benefices have been conferred, on one Part and the other, according to the 27th Article, and to those where the Beneficiaries are absent and out of the Netherlands; with Condition nevertheless, that the Duties and Rates wherewith the Benefices have been charged, shall be discharged by the Possessors.

30. This Article contains the Maintenance of this Peace concluded, and his most Christian Majesty promises reciprocally to observe it, and the Treaty of Neutrality concerning the peaceable Possession of the Empire, and of all the Cities Territories and Provinces in Italy, and not to trouble them in any Manner.

31. Concerns the Tranquility of Italy, conformable to the preceeding Article.

32. Contains the re-establishment of the general Tranquility, the speedy accomplishment whereof has been sought with all earnestness by the two Parties: With conservation however of the 32d Article of the Treaty of Rastadt, which reserves to each the Rights and Pretentions to be prosecuted in competent Places, which shall not retard the Conclusion of the Peace.

33. And as all Hostilities were finished after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Rastadt, and all Contributions ceased after the exchange of this Peace; those which are in Arrears shall be paid in three Months, or Security be given for their Payment: And all Hostages shall be released according to the 35th Article of the said Treaty. Also all Goods and Effects taken from the proper Owners, shall be restored, upon good Proofs to be produced. The marching out of the Troops from the Places to be evacuated on both Sides is to be done in 15 Days.

34. All Commerce, which has been prohibited during the Course of the War, is restored by this Article.

35. In this Article all the Treaties of Peace mentioned above are confirmed, and no Objection against them shall take place.

36. All those who in the space of six Months after the Ratifications are exchanged, shall by the mutual Consent of the two Parties now treating be agreed upon, shall be admitted and comprized in this Peace.

37. After the Conclusion of this Peace, the two Parties shall Name Plenipotentiaries, to deliver and exchange the Instruments of Ratification in six Weeks from the Date of the Signing.

38. And forasmuch as by virtue of an unanimous Resolution of the Diet of the Empire, the full Power of concluding this Peace hath been conferred upon his Imperial Majesty, and it is accordingly signed by his Plenipotentiaries, no Objections or Protestations whatsoever against it shall ever have place or be regarded.

Done at Baden, Sept. 7. 1714.

Prince Eugene de Savoy.	Marshal de Villars.
Peter Count de Goes.	Count de Luc.
Fred. Count de Seilern.	Count de St. Contest.

Hague, Oct. 9. 'The Ratifications of Peace between this State and Spain were exchanged at the Lord Strafford's House: And as this Treaty has been ratified so as it was concluded at Utrecht without adding the least Clause, it is not doubted but the King of Great-Britain will insist also upon the Abolition of those additional Articles which have made so much Noise in England. At least we are assured that his Majesty declared here, that that Affair was much at his Heart, and that he was absolutely disposed to have it redressed. The Ambassador of the States at Constantinople has sent Complaints hither upon the small Regard which the Swedish Minister Groethausen hath paid to his Character, in that he has notified his Arrival to all the Foreign Ministers except to the Ambassadors of Great-Britain and their High Mightynesses; and especially in that he has given to understand that it was by express Order from the King of Sweden, saying that the Conduct of those two Ministers has been always opposite to the Interest of that Prince. According to the Letters from Brussels, there has nothing considerable as yet passed in the Negociation at Antwerp that is known; but 'tis said that Count Coningseck has insinuated that he had the ultimate Resolves of the Emperour, of which nothing would be abated; intimating also, that the Emperour wishes to see that Negociation finished in 15 Days if it could be, because he was obliged to send his Troops into the Netherlands. In the mean time, we cannot see how Affairs so full of Difficulties can be adjusted and concluded so soon; especially since the British Minister is not yet come to that Congress: So that we hope the Intention of his Imperial Majesty is not what they give out. Count Coningseck has written a Letter to all the Provinces of those Netherlands, to desire them to send Deputies to Antwerp, to give in their Memorials of what they judge ought to be observed with respect to their Commerce and their Interest. That Count hath sent a Letter of the same Tenor to the States of the upper Quarter of Gelderland, which has been given up to the King of Prussia, as well by the Treaties of Rastad and Baden as that of Utrecht; the Regents for that Prince did not think fit to conform to it, but remitted it to those of Ruremond, who also declined sending their Deputies to Antwerp without the previous Advice of the States-General, who have also not thought fit to take any Resolution upon it, least they should thereby make a Step which might be prejudicial to their Rights and Interests. The Advices from Antwerp say, that some Propositions have been made by both Sides, but they are wide asunder, so that this Negociation will be drawn out into greater length than was expected.

London, Oct. 12. Yesterday the Quarter Sessions of the Peace began at Guildhall, and was adjourned to this Day, on both which Days many Persons in publick Offices took the Oaths, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in the 6th Year of the late Queen Anne: And least any others who are obliged to take the said Oaths might be surprized, the Quarter Sessions will for that purpose be further adjourned to Tuesday the 19th of October instant, at 8 a Clock in the Forenoon, at the Guildhall aforesaid.

London, October 13.

Yesterday South-Sea Stock was 97 to 96 one eight. Bank 130 one half to 130. India 138 to 137 one half. African 27. New Lottery Tickets 15 s. to 14 s. Advance.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Wednesday, being the 13th of October, will be presented a Play call'd, Oroonoko. The Part of Oroonoko by Mr. Booth. And to Morrow will be reviv'd a Comedy (not acted these three Years) call'd, Love's last Shift, or, The Fool in Fashion.

AN Entertainment by Mr. CLINCH of BARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtel, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham-Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken-Man, the Bells: All Instruments are performed by his natural Voice. To which is added an Ellex Song by Mr. Clinch himself. To be seen this present Evening at 7 a Clock, at the Queen's-Arms Tavern on Ludgate-Hill. Price 1 s.

A Tryal of Skill to be fought at the Bear-Garden in Marrow-Bone-Fields the Backside of Soho-Square, at the Boarded-House, this present Wednesday, being the 13th of October, beginning at 3 of the Clock precisely, between John Parkes and his Brother, Masters of the Noble Science of Defence, against Timothy Buck of Clare-Market and his Scholar James Figg, Masters of the said Science.

Lost from the 3 Crowns in Thames-street over-against Fishmonger's-Hall, on Friday Night last, a Hand-Basket, with a Black and White Night-Gown, another Night-Gown of Calicoe, a Pair of new Black Shammy Shooes, some Lace tied up in a Handkerchief, and some Muslin &c. in it. Whoever will give Notice of them, so as they may be had again, to Mr. Edmund Lassells, Dyer, in Thames-street, shall have 20 l. Reward, and no Questions asked.

Lost or mislaid since the 9th Instant, a Pocket-Book, wherein was two Exchequer Notes for 100 l. each, N° 74325 and 74326, with several other Notes and Receipts, of no Use but to the Owner, Payment being stopt. Whoever brings the same to Mr. Benjamin Howell's, Goldsmith, in Cornhill, shall receive as a Reward 4 Guineas, and no Questions asked.

Lost a Pocket-Book, with 3 Bank Notes, in the Name of Peter Martin, dated the 4th of October 1714, two of 20 l. each, and one of 15 l. N° 127, 128, 129, with other Notes and Papers of no Value but to the Owner, Payment being stopt. Whoever hath found it, and will bring it to Hamling's Coffee-house in Swithin's-Alley near the Royal Exchange, shall have 4 Guineas Reward, and no Questions asked.

For the Coronation, a House or Places to be Lett next Door to the Mitre in Union-street, Palace-Yard, the Dining-Room and Room up 2 Pair of Stairs, each of which will accomodate 20 Persons. There cannot be a better View to see the Procession, the Windows jetting out 3 Foot and half, and 12 Foot in Front, Glass all. There will be good Fires, with all Conveniencies. Note, That daily Attendance will be given at the House.

A Catalogue of very Valuable English Books, Consisting of the most Modern Divinity, History, Miscellanies, Novels, Poetry, Plays, Travels, Voyages, Mathematicks, Romances, &c. Neatly Bound, of the very best Editions, and many gilt and letter'd on the Back. Which will be Sold by Auction, at North's Coffee-house in King-street, near Guildhall, this Day, being the 13th of October, beginning every Evening at 5 a-Clock, and will be continued till all are Sold. By Samuel Illidge, Bookseller, under Searle's Gate, Lincoln-Inn New-Square. Where Catalogues may be had Gratis, also of Mr. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Jackson in the Poultry, Mr. Richardson the Corner of Swithin's-Alley near the Royal Exchange, Booksellers, and at the Place of Sale.

For SALE by the GANDLE.

To Morrow the 14th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, (only one Cask or Chest of Wine in a Lott) viz. 19 Pipes (very large Gage) of excellent White Lisbon Wines, 13 Pipes and one Quarter Cask of Maderas White Wines, very strong and good, and 3 Pipes of Red Oporto Wine, very deep, bright, strong, and fine, fit for bottling, neat and entire Parcels; in a Vault under the House of Sir Samuel Ongley in Mincing-lane. 7 Pipes and 2 Hhds of White Viana Wines; in a Cellar in Horsum's Yard in Water lane in Tower-street. 16 Hhds of Red, 4 ditto of White Wine, 1 Pipe of Canary, 1 Pipe of Red Florence, 1 Hhd and an half ditto of White Bottoms, and 1 Hhd and an half of Red Bottoms; in a Cellar in the paved Alley between Lyme-street and Leaden-hall-Market. 42 Hhds of excellent French Claret, Margaux and Obrion; in a Vault next the Chain on the Hill of St. Dunstan's in the East near Thames-street. And 50 Chests, containing 40 Flasks per Chest, of excellent New Red Canty Florence Wines, deep, bright, &c. under the House of Mr. Obeid, Merchant, on Dowgate-Hill near London Stone. All to be seen and tasted this Day from 8 to 1, and from 2 to 6, and all Day to Morrow (as above) till the time of Sale. To be sold by Tho. Tomkins, Broker, in Seething-lane in Tower-street.

LONDON, Printed by S. GRAY, and Sold by R. BURLEIGH in *Amen-Corner*.